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FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Sadat views linkage 'matter of principle'

CAIRO, Dec. 30 (Agencies) — President Anwar Sadat said Saturday Egypt's demand for a link between a peace treaty with Israel and a Palestinian settlement is "a matter of principle" without which there can be no agreement.

He termed the issue a major hurdle blocking the conclusion of a treaty, but he appeared confident it can be overcome.

"The differences (with Israel) are nonsense except for linkage which is a matter of principle, and we will not sign a treaty without it," Sadat told some 72 visiting Egyptian scholars studying abroad.

Israel has rejected the American-backed Egyptian proposal that Palestinian self-rule elections in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza be held by the end of 1979.

Tel Aviv has said it is ready for further negotiations on the autonomy plan but without tying it to any target date.

Other differences delaying conclusion of a peace treaty center on whether it should supersede Egypt's Arab defense commitments and on when security arrangements in Sinai can be reviewed. Treaty negotiations have been at a standstill since mid-November.

The cardinal disagreement behind the present pause in negotiations with Israel is the link between a peace treaty and a timetable for resolving the Palestinian problem," Sadat said.

Sadat termed Israel's insistence on treaty precedence over Egypt's obligations under a 1951 Arab joint defense pact as "something that has no legs to stand on and a form of auctioneering."

Despite the differences, he said, the conclusion of a treaty is "only a matter of time."

Acting Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali told the weekly newspaper "Akhabar El Yom" in an interview published Saturday peace with Israel will come in 1979 and "there is no doubt about that."

Sadat said, "a settlement with Israel is now number two or three on my (priority) list. The Camp David (peace framework) agreements laid down the foundations of a solution and we are no longer

in a vacuum."

First priority as of now, he said, is Egypt's economic development.

To this end, he called for a massive aid program, which he dubbed "the Carter plan" after the American chief executive, along the lines of the Marshall Plan that helped rebuild Europe from the ruins of World War II.

Sadat said he will seek about \$3 billion annually for five years from the United States, West Germany and Japan "all of whom are dear friends willing to help us."

"I believe it will work and this will be my campaign in 1979," he said.

Earlier Friday Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin expressed readiness to resume the stalled peace talks with Egypt but vowed no Palestinian state will be set up in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Speaking two days before his cabinet meets to decide on whether to make concessions to ease the resumption of peace talks with Egypt, Begin

(Continued on back page)



QUICK LOAD: An Iranian soldier hurriedly loads his rifle during a clash with anti-Shah rioters in downtown Tehran Saturday. (Wirephoto)

Khaddam says Egypt, Israel will eventually sign treaty

BEIRUT, Dec. 30 (R) — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam was quoted as saying he believes Egypt will eventually sign a peace treaty with Israel, and that a tripartite alliance between the two countries and the United States is already in effect.

"(Egyptian President Anwar) Sadat will sign," Khaddam told the Paris-based Arabic weekly "Al-Mustaqbal."

"We can say that a new tripartite alliance has come into being in the area."

"Egypt is in this alliance with America and Israel, and Egypt's role in the pact is to weaken the Arab nation."

Khaddam said the stalling of the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations was only an attempt to neutralize the resolutions of the Arab summit held in Baghdad last month to counter the Camp David Egyptian-Israeli agreements.

In reply to a question on Soviet-Syrian relations, following reported Soviet reservations on arms sales to Syria, Khaddam said there had been discussions between the two countries similar to those held between any two states linked by friendly ties.

The weekly said in another report that a Syrian military delegation, led by chief of staff Hikmat Shehabi, would visit Moscow shortly to discuss arms supplies requested by Syria.

Relations between the two countries would change, it said.

On Nov. 21, Maj.-Gen. Shehabi cut short an official visit to Moscow after apparent disagreements over future Soviet weapons deliveries.

Turning to Lebanon, Khaddam said the obstacle to restoring normal conditions in

Boumediene's funeral triggers row with Rabat

ALGIERS, Dec. 30 (Agencies) — A row flared between Algeria and Morocco hours after Algerian President Houari Boumediene's state funeral because of an alleged Algerian refusal to admit a Moroccan delegation.

The two countries have been at loggerheads since Spain ceded the former Spanish Sahara to Morocco and Mauritania three years ago.

Gen. Zia stops over in Kingdom

The country is currently led by Acting President Rabah Bitat until a new head of state is chosen. Under the Algerian constitution, a new president must be elected within 45 days of President Boumediene's death.

In his funeral oration, Foreign Minister Abd el Aziz Bouteflika pledged to maintain Boumediene's foreign policy and made clear allusions to the Sahara, indicating that Algeria was unlikely to change its position on the Sahara dispute.

One foreign delegate who attended Boumediene's funeral, however, was Mauritanian Foreign Minister Cheikh Ould Muhammad.

The Polisario guerrillas fighting for the former Spanish Sahara's independence declared a ceasefire on the Mauritanian front last July after Mauritanian President Mokhtar Ould Daddah was overthrown in a coup d'etat. Since then, Polisario and the new government in Nouakchott have started peace talks.

He was seen off at the airport by Prince Fawaz, governor of Mecca, Gen. Mansoor Al-Shuaib, commander of the western region and several other officials.

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Gen. Zia-ul-Haq

JEDDAH, Dec. 30 (SPA) — The President of Pakistan, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq left here Sunday after a one-day visit on his way home from Algiers where he attended the funeral of President Houari Boumediene.

President Zia arrived late Friday night and proceeded to Medina where he prayed at the Prophet's Mosque.

He was seen off at the airport by Prince Fawaz, governor of Mecca, Gen. Mansoor Al-Shuaib, commander of the western region and several other officials.

Shah reported ready to leave 'temporarily' if order returns

TEHRAN, Dec. 30 (Agencies) — Palace officials indicated Saturday that the Shah might leave the country temporarily if a civilian government can restore order in Iran. They insisted the Shah will never abdicate.

The statements appeared to be part of a campaign by the Shah's supporters to bolster the chances of French-educated lawyer Shapour Bakhtiar, 63, in trying to form a civilian government to replace the martial law regime.

That effort received an apparent setback Saturday when National Front leader Karim Sanjabi refused to support Bakhtiar. In a statement after their hour-long meeting, Sanjabi said he could not support any government "with the present illegal regime" and that the Front's council had expelled Bakhtiar, who had been the deputy leader.

It began to appear that announcement of Bakhtiar's government would not come before Sunday at the earliest.

Radio Iran said the two houses of parliament would meet in joint session Sunday following discussions Saturday between their speakers and the Shah.

Official sources said the speakers had given the go-ahead for the Shah's plan to install Bakhtiar as premier.

There was speculation that parliament would meet Sunday to propose Bakhtiar to the Shah — in line with long-neglected constitutional rules under which parliament may tell the Shah whom it wants as premier.

Fierce Fighting

While political negotiations were under way, fierce fighting rocked major cities in Iran Saturday night as big crowds pressed their campaign to oust the Shah.

The heaviest fighting was reported in Mashhad, near the Soviet border in the country's northeast, and in Ahvaz, the country's oil capital in the southwest.

In Tehran, demonstrations and shooting flared in many areas.

Rioting crowds attacked British, American and other foreign-owned buildings in four provincial cities. (Related story on page 3)

A huge outbreak of shooting erupted Saturday night in Mashhad and eyewitnesses there reported that some troops had deserted.

The eyewitnesses and other sources there said many people had died in the fighting. The sources claimed a large number of troops had joined the ranks of the anti-Shah protesters in the streets.

One eyewitness said a group of soldiers in six army vehicles, one truck and several jeeps, had joined crowds taking part in the demonstrations.

The official Iranian radio reported "heavy clashes" in Mashhad but did not give details.

Eyewitnesses inside the city's Imam Reza Hospital said Saturday night that troops were pouring gunfire on the hospital because rioters who set fire to an army food depot and stolen food supplies had taken refuge in the building.

Western diplomats in Tehran said tremendous clashes were continuing between rioting crowds and security forces in Ahvaz after many foreign homes and offices there were set on fire.

In another development the government Saturday gave in to two main demands of striking oil workers in an attempt to end a serious fuel shortage which is crippling Iran's economy.

The military governor of the oil province of Khuzestan, Gen. Boghrat Jaffarian, said oil workers detained for any reason would be freed, according to the official radio.

He also said the security of oil installations would be entrusted to the workers, implying that troops sent in when the strike began last month would be withdrawn.

"It is self-evident that those who serve the industry would also protect it," the radio quoted Jaffarian as saying.

Religious leader, Ayatollah Mahmoud Taleghani, had asked the authorities to accept two other demands of the strikers.

They were a total ban on exports, including sales to Israel and South Africa, and reinstatement of workers evicted from company homes.

No oil has been exported from Iran, the world's second largest exporter after Saudi Arabia, since the beginning of this week. Oil production, normally at over 6,000,000 barrels a day plunged to between 250,000 and 300,000 barrels a day, the radio said Saturday.

Four days ago, the chairman of the state-owned National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) Abdullah Entezam, announced

Turkish army authorized to open fire on rioters

ANKARA, Dec. 30 (Agencies) — Army commanders Saturday authorized troops to open fire if necessary to prevent new disturbances in Turkey.

The green light was given in a military proclamation covering 13 provinces, including Ankara and Istanbul, where martial law was imposed four days ago after clashes in which at least 103 persons were killed.

Despite the emergency measures, two people were killed by unknown gunmen in Istanbul Friday and 21 people were arrested for protesting against martial law, an official spokesman said.

Asked who was behind the (Continued on back page)



Fouad Kaddoumi

PORTS AUTHORITY



JEDDAH PORT

The Ports Authority of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia announces that the Vessel "PETRO STAR 5" under the agency of M/s Star Navigation caused oil pollution of the Sea whilst berthed at anchorage of Jeddah Islamic Seaport.

The master of the vessel acknowledged the incident in a signed declaration and in accordance with regulations contained in the seaports and light houses law issued under the Royal decree number M/27 dated 24/6/94 His Excellency the President Ports Authority has imposed a fine of S.R.20,000/- (Saudi Riyals twenty thousand) on the said vessel for contravention of rules and regulations for the prevention of pollution at sea.

(Fouad M. Mokhtar)
Director General
Jeddah Islamic Seaport

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SR 800m deal

Japanese, local firms to lay water pipelines

RIYADH, Dec. 30—One Japanese and two local firms have been awarded an SR 800 million contract to pipe water from a reservoir 6 kilometers to the east.

The Saudi Economic Survey weekly magazine reported Saturday that Kutoba of Jeddah, Al-Rashid Trading and Contracting and Saudi Arabian malikit won the contract this month. Kutoba's share in the total value of the work is 30 per cent, the magazine said.

When completed in 1982, the project will supply 200,000 cubic meters (52.4 million gallons) of drinking water to the capital every day from 60 wells at Wasit.

The contract covers laying double pipes of one meter diameter from a purification plant at Wasit and construction of a storage reservoir in the eastern outskirts of the town. Riyadh's present storage capacity is 100,000 cubic meters. The Ministry of Agriculture and Water said

Student wives to get grants

RIYADH, Dec. 30—To encourage Saudi students abroad to take their wives with them, the Ministry of Education will grant wives scholarship stipends, Abdulrahman Husein, director of the ministry's Scholarship Department told "Al-Fazirah" Saturday.

Wives who hold secondary school leaving certificates will be given grants equal to their husbands', Husein said. Those without the certificate will still receive a minimum grant.

There are 10,000 Saudis studying in the United States, 369 in Britain, 40 in Italy, 12 in Switzerland, 2 in Japan, 35 in France, 111 in Germany and 296 in Pakistan, Husein said.

Saturday. The contractors will also be responsible for pumping stations.

The Wasit reservoir is most distant of the three major aquifers that are being brought into commission to serve the city. Sixteen wells at Sabouk, 55 kilometers to the north will produce an additional 60,000 cubic meters and 18 wells at Buwaib, 65 kilometers to the east are at the design stage, the ministry said.

The ministry said Saturday, rapid industrial development and a steep rise in population meant that the capital would need 556,000 cubic meters of drinking water by 1982.

By 1985, a further 500,000 cubic meters will be available piped from desalination plants on the Gulf coast, the ministry said.

Present consumption is about 48 million gallons or 180 million cubic meters, the Saudi Economic Survey said.

Minister opens conference SPA adds: Over 100 water experts from the Middle Eastern countries met here Friday to discuss water problems and technical cooperation in improving water supplies.

Minister of Agriculture and Water Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh addressed the opening session of the West Asian Economic Commission Water on Saudi efforts to develop subsoil water supplies and on the Red Sea and Gulf desalination programs.

The Kingdom supports further cooperation between Arab countries in water policies, the minister said.

The conference will last for five days.



WATER EXPERTS: Delegates to the Riyadh meeting of the West Asia Economic Commission on Water which was opened by Minister of Agriculture and Water Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh Saturday.

At Khamis Mushait

Somali minister tours military base

ABHA, Dec. 30, (SPA)—

Vice-President and Defense Minister of Somalia Muhammad Ali Samantar visited military installations at Khamis. He was later taken on a tour of the air base and its various departments.

Earlier, in an interview with "Al-Medina" Saturday, Samantar said that the situation in the Horn of Africa was perilous because of Ethiopia's "aggressive policies." He con-

firmed the unrestricted support Ethiopia is receiving from powers who "intend to exploit regional conflict for strategic purposes," he said.

"Somalia will support Africans under colonial rule until they achieve self-determination," Samantar said referring to the peoples of Eritrea and the Ogaden region.

Earlier this year, a rebellion by ethnic Somalis in the Ogaden with assistance from Somalia itself was beaten back by Ethiopian troops, receiving tactical and military support from the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Somalia contends that Ethiopia has no legal right to the Ogaden territory.

PTT Minister

RIYADH, Dec. 30 (SPA)—

Minister of Post, Telegraph and Telephone Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayyal Saturday received Dr. Abdullah Zayyad, the Somali PTT minister here for talks on cooperation.

Dr. Zayyad arrived in Jeddah Friday on a short visit.

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By Jeddah commission

Islamic 'Red Cross' study proposed

By a Staff Reporter

JEDDAH, Dec. 30—The secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, urged Friday to study the legal implications of an Islamic international relief organization similar to the Red Cross.

The Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, which ended a four-day session here last week announced Sunday that it had recommended that Islamic legal experts devise a name and emblem for the proposed organization.

The commission itself proposed as the name the "International Organization of the Green Crescent" and, as emblem, a green crescent on a white field.

It also advised the secretariat to prepare a list of programs to mark the beginning of the 15th century of the Islamic era, which falls at the end of 1979.

Activities for the centenary are to continue over a period of five years, according to one of the recommendations of a conference held in Mecca recently by heads of national committees for the occasion. The commission also asked for lost estimates.

SR 12m paid out in pensions in East Province

DAMMAM, Dec. 30 (SPA)—

The Eastern Province's office for social insurance has paid out SR 11,710,000 in pensions up to the end of November this financial year, the office said Saturday.

Pensions were paid 2,342 families in Dammam, Jouf, Ar Ar, Qatif, Hafr Al-Baten, Ahsa, Tabarjal, Jarara and Olaya.

A further SR 13,310,000 is expected to be given to 2,646 families by the end of the financial year.

Over the question of Muslim minorities, the commission underlined the importance of Muslim countries attending to their condition and welfare and praised the recent seminar held in London by the Islamic Council of Europe and the Islamic Solidarity Fund, which proposed the formation of an international commission on Muslims in non-Muslim states. The commission, however, recommended that the respective departments being formed at the OIC secretariat to cover their interests will be adequate for the present.



BANKERS: The executive directory of the Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah on the opening day of their 31st session Saturday to discuss project finance for member states.

Local Briefs

Saudi Arabia.

● JEDDAH, (SPA) — A master's degree thesis, entitled "Islam's international conventions" and submitted by Ayyad Kamel Hilal will be heard Monday evening at the College of Sharia at Riyadh University.

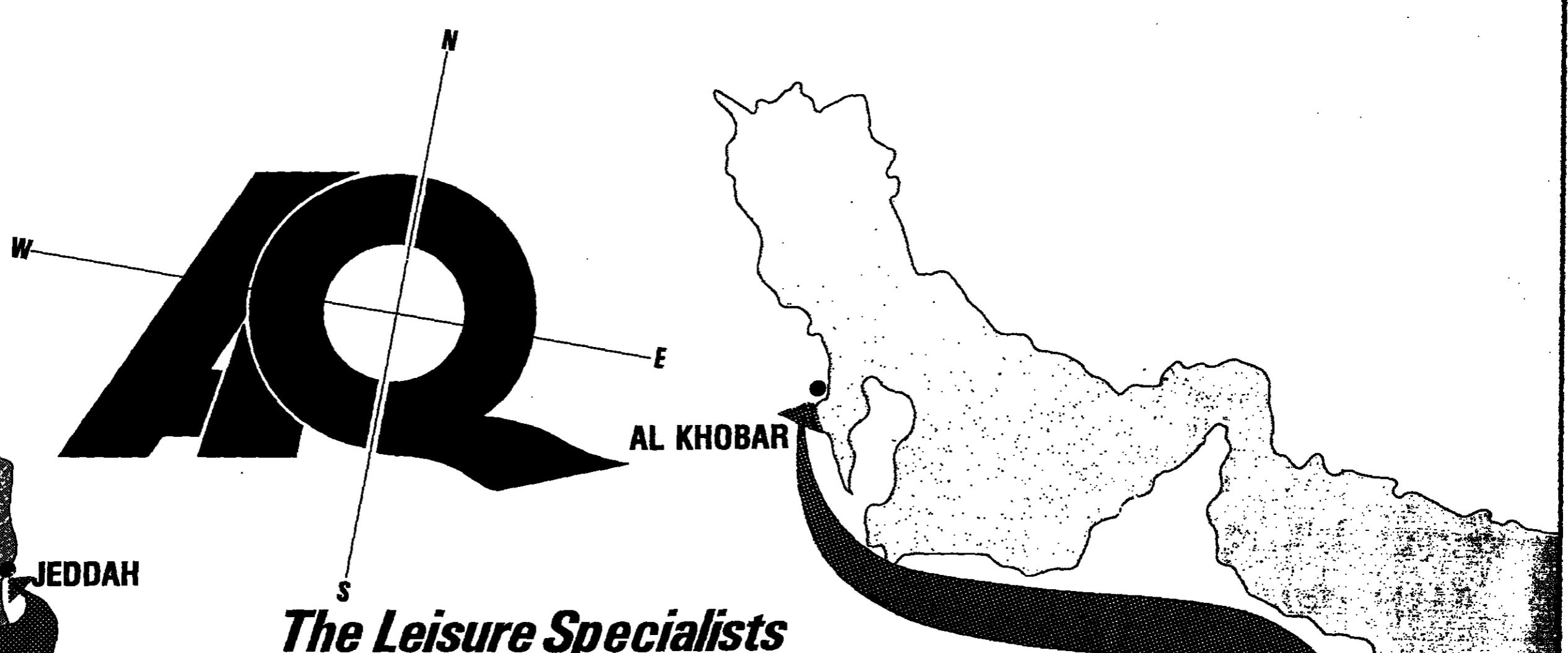
● RIYADH, (SPA) — Rector of the Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University Dr. Abdullah Al-Turki Saturday received a delegation from Qasr Al-Kharram Islamic University in Khartoum. The delegation arrived here last week at the invitation of the university.

Pensions were paid 2,342 families in Dammam, Jouf, Ar Ar, Qatif, Hafr Al-Baten, Ahsa, Tabarjal, Jarara and Olaya.

● RIYADH, (SPA) — Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University will open an Arabic institute in Indonesia. It announced Saturday. The university has also agreed to open a scientific institute in Mauritania on the model of those in

Kuwait. The university will be addressed by Petromin Governor Dr. Abdul Hadi Taher, who was elected chairman of the Arab Maritime Petroleum Transport Company at its recent meeting in Kuwait.

● RIYADH, (SPA) — Deputy Interior Minister Dr. Ibrahim Al-Awaji left here for Kuwait for a two-day visit to implement agreements on compensation of Saudis owning land in the northern sector of the Partitioned Neutral Zone on the Saudi-Kuwaiti border. The agreements were reached during the recent visit of the Kuwaiti prime minister and heir to the ruler to Riyadh.



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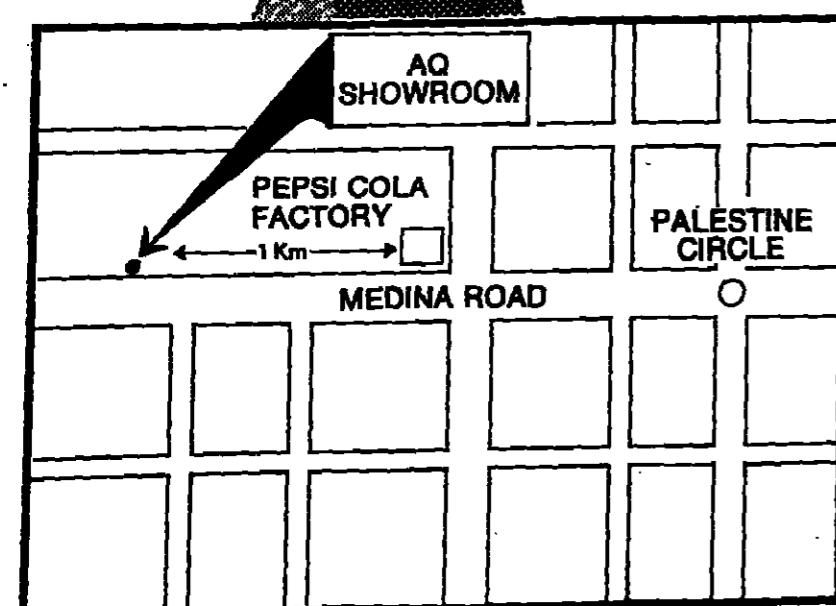
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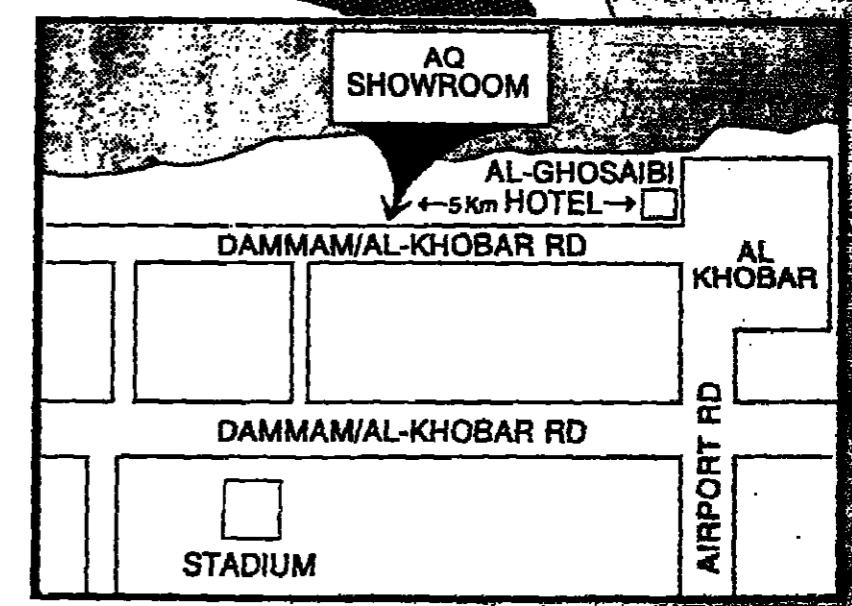
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600 Western oil workers to leave Iran imminently

TEHRAN, Dec. 30 (Agencies) — About 600 American and British employees of a Western oil consortium in Iran are set to be evacuated within the next few days, diplomatic sources have said.

They will be accompanied by more than 1,000 family dependents under an evacuation plan worked out with the help of the U.S. and British governments, the sources reported.

The plan was said to have

been devised as a result of rising anti-foreign sentiment in Iran, epitomized by last week's murder of American oil executive Paul Grimm.

About 2,000 Americans and 800 Britons work for the 14-nation consortium — the Oil Services Company (OSCO), which operates under contract for the National Iranian Oil Company and is responsible for the vast majority of the country's production.

The sources said Friday that the Americans and Britons who plan to leave within the next few days would go by charter flights from Abadan to Bahrain.

There are no immediate plans for the rest of the British and American OSCO employees leave Iran, according to sources.

They said the evacuation was a joint Anglo-American plan which did not affect other foreigners working for the consortium.

Grimm was in charge of operations for OSCO in the southern oil town of Ahvaz when he was killed. An Iranian executive of OSCO was killed in a separate but similar attack the same day.

Demonstrations in Iranian cities have become noticeably anti-foreign in recent days, apparently because of President Carter's statement of support for the Shah, the diplomatic sources said.

"U.S. military advisers out" and "Satan, Shah, Carter" are regular slogans on placards carried by anti-Shah demonstrators in Tehran.

In Canada, the federal government and some companies with employees in Iran have independently prepared contingency plans to evacuate Canadians from the country.

External Affairs Minister Don Jamieson announced in St. John's, Newfoundland, Friday the existence of a government plan to evacuate an estimated 900 to 1,200 Canadians if necessary. He did not elaborate.

An External Affairs official in Ottawa said some Canadian companies have also made arrangements to evacuate their employees and families using standby chartered aircraft in light of the increasingly violent anti-Shah demonstrations.

Holland also has a contingency plan for bringing home Dutch citizens from Iran but has no immediate intention of evacuating them, a foreign ministry spokesman said Friday. He said the Dutch Embassy in Tehran has been updating an existing plan for possible later evacuation.



FRANCE: The Iranian opposition leader Ayatollah Khomeini leaving the garden of his house in the Paris suburb of Neuilly-le-Chateau after prayers Saturday morning.

Spain, Mauritania

Ministers talk on W. Sahara

ALGIERS, Dec. 30 (R) — Spain and Mauritania reportedly have agreed that the Western Sahara guerrilla war should be solved within a "regional framework" after talks here between the foreign ministers of the two countries.

Spanish Foreign Minister Manuel Oreja and his Mauritanian counterpart, Cheikh Ould Mohammad Laghdaf, discussed the situation here Friday.

Spain ceded the Western Sahara to Morocco and Mauritania in 1976, but the

Spanish-backed Polisario Front has fought a protracted war for the territory's independence.

Spanish sources said Oreja stressed that Madrid supported two U.N. resolutions, one proposed by Algeria in support of independence and the other, proposed by Morocco, in favor of settling the issue within an African framework.

Fighting stopped on the Mauritanian front last July after a successful coup d'etat

against President Mokhtar Ould Daddah.

Polisario declared a ceasefire in the area and contacts have since started between Mauritania and the front to find a peaceful settlement.

The Spanish and Mauritanian ministers expressed "a common desire to arrive at a just and precise solution" to the Saharan problem, the sources said.

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Peking fears Soviet encroachments

TOKYO, Dec. 30 (AP) — Hsina has warned that Soviet expansionism "is intended to undermine the U.S. position in the west Pacific, threaten the supply routes to Japan and encircle China."

It said the Kremlin's southward push stands out most noticeably in its global offensive this year.

In a dispatch from Peking, monitored here, the official Xinhua news agency said it is

aimed at a strategic breakthrough from Soviet Central Asia to the Indian Ocean, thereby outflanking Western Europe and menacing east Asia.

Calling it a "vital move toward the gradual completion of an overall war posture," Hsina said, "in the other direction where the Kremlin's emphasis lies, this would facilitate its move to the west to consolidate with its gains in the

Middle East and Africa, and so place under its control the passages from the Indian Ocean to the Mediterranean and to Europe around the Cape of Good Hope."

Hsina said Iran and Pakistan, "are obviously the next targets" and that the Kremlin is trying to profit from the prolonged turmoil in Iran and realize "the old Tsar's fond dream of acquiring a warm port open all the year round."

After its setback in Somalia, Hsina said, the Kremlin capitalized on the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia to establish a deep-water port on the Red Sea coast.

"In June it interfered in South and North Yemen and within three days the head of one state was assassinated and the other put to death, all for the purpose of building military bases at the mouth of the Red Sea."

By bringing Vietnam into the framework of its global strategy, Hsina said the Kremlin acquired a junior partner for its expansionist designs in southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region as a whole.

It noted that the Soviet fleet, made up of 730 ships with a total tonnage of 1.25 million compared to 700,000 in 1965, far outnumbers the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

"Apparently the ultimate objective of the Soviet southward push in the west Pacific is to open an ocean highway from Siberia through the warm waters of the Indian Ocean to European Russia."

"Success of this 'strategic move would endanger the Malacca Strait, strategically important for the United States, Japan which is dependent on Middle East oil, Australia and New Zealand as well as the West European countries having major interests in southeast Asia," Hsina said.



WAITING: The Huey Fong, with 2,700 Vietnamese refugees aboard, lying off Hong Kong. Saturday the Hong Kong government repeated that it would not allow the refugees to land.

We are saying no to the possibility of literally scores of thousands of people who may

want to come here."

Slimming said if the ship refused to move the whole question of how long the refugees could exist in such condition would be raised.

"The Huey Fong in the Straits of Malacca has been anchored somewhere off Port Klang now for over two months with 800 refugees still on board," he said.

Commenting on a news agency dispatch that Frankfurt reportedly offered to accept people from the Huey Fong, Slimming said, "if this is so and if indeed the mayor of Frankfurt has offered to take 250, it is a very kind offer. But if he particularly wants the 250 from the Huey Fong then ideally the ship should go on to Kaohsiung and he should collect them from there."

Meanwhile, the government of the Philippines sent appeals Friday to more than 20 countries — including the Soviet Union and China — to take refugees stranded on the freighter Tung An in Manila Bay. Some 2,300 refugees, many of them ethnic Chinese, are on board.

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U.S. rejects Taiwan's bid for permanent official ties

TAIPEI, Dec. 30 (AP) — U.S. officials have rejected Nationalist Chinese President Chiang Ching-kuo's proposal for "government-to-government" relations between Taiwan and America after the United States recognized Peking, officials said Saturday.

A diplomatic source said the U.S. government will have a hand in creating an "entity" to represent American interests here, "but it will not be a branch of the U.S. government. Government-to-government relations are not in the cards."

Chiang, son of the late nationalist leader Chiang Kai-

shek, said Friday that "government-to-government level mechanisms" were necessary because of the "complex nature of the activities of mutual interest to our two countries."

The United States will sever diplomatic relations with Taiwan when it recognizes the People's Republic of China Jan. 1.

U.S. diplomatic sources, who asked not to be named, said the American delegation that wound up two days of talks here Friday assured Taiwanese leaders that the economic and trade agreements will remain in effect after relations are sev-

ered.

The sources said relations would be entirely unofficial, and that there would be no "liaison office" in Taipei, such as the United States has had in Peking for the past few years.

An American statement Friday said talks would continue in Taiwan and Washington in the coming weeks. Chiang's statement said both countries agreed that embassy staffs in Taipei and Washington would continue to function through February. Embassy officials said U.S. ambassador Leonard Underwood would leave Taiwan shortly after Jan. 10.

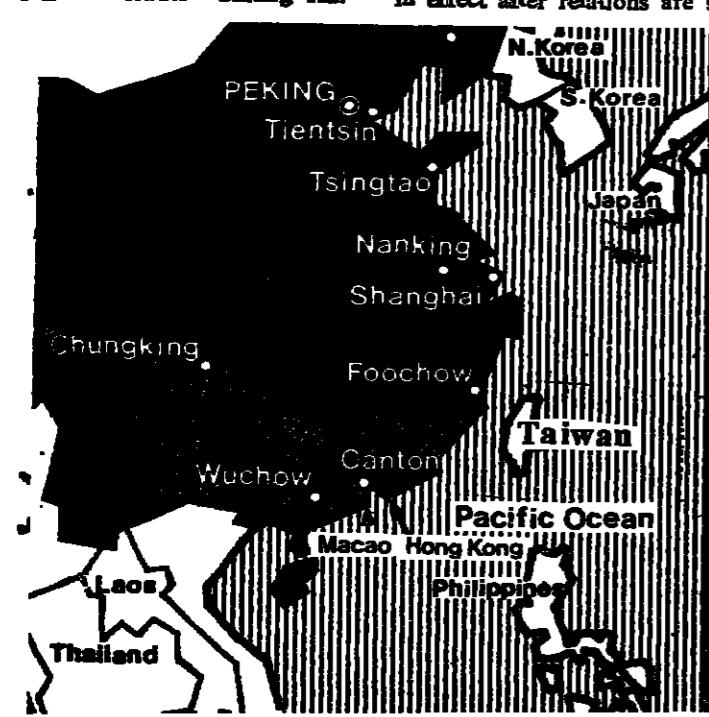
In Washington, Taiwan's ambassador to the United States, James Shen, said goodbye to his friends in Congress Friday and went home to Taiwan. He said he was sad, but not bitter, about the U.S. decision to sever relations.

Sen. Barry Goldwater told a press conference at the Taiwan embassy that the break in relations was "rotten all the way through."

He claimed that formal recognition of Peking was "done for the big banks of this world" which saw mainland China as a great customer.

Shen had been something of an embarrassment to U.S. officials almost since the day he presented his credentials in May 1971.

Less than a year later, President Nixon visited Peking and the handwriting was on the wall for the Nationalists on their fortress island.



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New JFK findings impress panel head



President John Kennedy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 — The head of a congressional subcommittee probing the assassination of President Kennedy says he is impressed by new scientific evidence that two gunmen were almost certainly involved in the killing.

Rep. Richardson Preyer, D.N.C., declined to say whether he considered evidence by acoustic experts

strong enough to change the prevailing view that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the Dallas shooting.

He said he could not disclose his views until after the House of Representatives Assassinations Committee makes its findings public Sunday. Preyer spoke after the committee ended public hearings Friday.

U.S. panel raises doubts about SALT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP) — The proposed SALT agreement would do little to decrease the likelihood of nuclear war and could lead to the Soviet Union obtaining strategic superiority by default, a panel of the U.S. House of Representatives Armed Services Committee said in a report Friday.

Bus crash kills 14 in Colombia

BOGOTA, Dec. 30 (R) — Fourteen persons were killed and 13 injured when a bus plunged into a gorge in northwest Colombia, authorities said. The accident occurred near Bucaramanga Friday, some 250 miles northwest of here. Cause of the crash was not known.

More testimony sought in cult case

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30 (AP) — The U.S. government is trying to compel the testimony of witnesses who have refused to answer questions for fear of self-incrimination in a federal grand jury probe of the Peoples Temple, a lawyer for one of them has said. J. Tony Serra, representing former Temple member John Cobb, said Friday a number of witnesses have been told to appear before a federal judge on Wednesday.

Novice driver kills 5-year-old

ECLECTIC, Ala. Dec. 30 (AP) — A woman who told police she was driving a car for the first time crashed the vehicle through her home, killing her 5-year-old niece and injuring three other children. Police said 5-year-old Lisa Benson of Eclectic died Friday when the car driven by her aunt, Mary Nellie Murphy, 28, crashed through Mrs. Murphy's home.

1978 a quiet year for U.N. Council

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 30 (R) — The U.N. Security Council had one of its quieter years in 1978, meeting only 52 times, compared with 73 meetings last year and 113 in 1976, according to official figures published Friday. There were 13 meetings on the Middle East, 11 on Rhodesia, 10 on Namibia (Southwest Africa), six on South African questions, and five on Cyprus.

Crew rescued as ship runs aground

TOKYO, Dec. 30 (AP) — Helicopters rescued the crew of the 2,839-ton Panamanian freighter "Kalanus" after it ran aground early Saturday in the Sea of Japan near Amino in west central Japan, the Maritime Safety Agency said.

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JEDDAH CONTAINER TERMINALS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES WITH CONTAINERS AT JEDDAH CONTAINER TERMINAL (J.C.T.)

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Consignees with large consignments should liaise with the Jeddah Port Management at the terminals, and with Customs and J.C.T. staff, to avoid delays.

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IRAN CLIMAX

The crisis in Iran is quickly coming to a head. The Shah will either overcome all his problems, which seems unlikely, or a military or opposition government will have to succeed him. Reports of Washington's plans to send a naval force to the Gulf have been the final confirmation that the crisis is near its end.

The Americans do not intend to intervene directly in the Iranian crisis. Their show of force is meant as a warning to the Russians not to interfere. In recent weeks the two countries have been trading charges of intervention in Iranian affairs. Of course, both are to blame for some of Iran's problems but they are not the cause of the current uprising whose roots are strictly local.

So far the Shah has survived thanks to the army whose discipline has surprised most observers. The danger now is not that the allegiance of the army will weaken but that the regime will not be able to meet its financial commitments to the military establishment in view of the deteriorating economic conditions in the country. The announcement that oil production has ceased may be exaggerated but oil supplies could not be very high. In addition, the country's financial reserves have been exhausted — they were never high because of the Shah's ambitious plans. So the imminent collapse of the economy may bring the whole system down.

At least a few people in Tehran do not seem to agree that the end is near. They talk of a civilian government headed by Dr. Bakhtiar. The situation cannot be frozen. The Shah will need the oil income to last a few more weeks but even then there is no guarantee that Dr. Bakhtiar will succeed since the powerful religious leaders remain determined to settle for nothing less than toppling the Shah.

The dangers resulting from a change of regime in Iran must be put in proper focus. There have been warnings that the troubles in Iran are bound to spill over and engulf the whole region. This is true only if agitation continues in Iran and weak governments succeed one another. But any strong government will be an improvement on the present situation. If the Shah is fully restored in power — a distinctly faint possibility — he will have to forget his foreign ambitions which have often given some Arab neighbors cause to worry and concentrate on rebuilding the home front. A military government will also be determined to improve the lot of the Iranians and will refrain from costly adventures that the weakened Iranian economy is ill-prepared to finance or sustain. The same applies to an opposition government supported by the religious leaders. Here again, the emphasis will be on domestic problems to the exclusion of everything else.

The Gulf states need not worry except for the case of continued troubles in Iran. They have lived with Shah governments for years with only minimal problems and should continue to do so if the Shah overcomes his problems. They should also be able to live with his successors.

Riot scenario

By Robert Reid

TEHRAN —

gin the scenario again. This has been the pattern for the majority of demonstrations in Tehran over the last few weeks. The disorders, growing out of a mixture of religious and political discontent with the Shah, have plunged Iran into its deepest crisis since the 1953 coup that returned the Shah to the throne after his ouster by then Prime Minister Mosaddeq.

Most of the disorders have occurred in the downtown business area, paralyzing commercial activity and choking traffic. Since last weekend shoppers and office workers have had to duck for cover as troops opened fire to break up the demonstrators.

Most of the demonstrators so far have been unarmed, and few have hurled anything more than abuse at the troops. As soon as soldiers make their move, the protesters run.

In most cases, three or four soldiers armed with M-16 rifles with bayonets have been able to disperse crowds of several thousand. Troops have occasionally fired directly at demonstrators, such as during a funeral march Wednesday, but most of the volleys have been in the air.

Soldiers also have made little effort to chase down demonstrators, although some ringleaders have been caught. Part of the army's difficulty stems from the protesters' tactic of blending into the street crowds. — (AP)



U.S. outrage over oil prices

By Adrian Hamilton

LONDON —

Within hours of the oil producers announcing a phased 14.5 per cent increase in oil prices for 1979, averaging 10 percent over the year, the dollar went into another slide — a slide only constrained by heavy support by the central banks of the Western nations.

Inevitably, it has been the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) which has been blamed for this new setback to world growth.

The U.S. administration in particular was loud in its protestations of the "damage" of the OPEC move and the suffering it will cause.

Other Western countries have been a little more disingenuous, pointing to the harm it would cause the poorer nations rather than the damage it would do to themselves. But even Britain, whose North Sea assets give it more reason than most to welcome a rise in oil prices, has modestly declared that the effect of the OPEC decision on world trade gives the country little cause for concern.

But the chorus of disapproval which greeted OPEC's decision in Abu Dhabi owes far more to politics than to economics.

The U.S. administration especially was caught with egg on its face, hence the fury of its initial response. It believed that the rise would be lower and had told its allies in Europe and elsewhere that it had the situation well under control.

In the event, the overall rise was larger than expected in Washington. But it is not that large in real economic terms.

The producers have, quite justifiably, taken advantage of market conditions and the added strains of Iran's problems to reverse the previous tide of falling real prices. But they have cleverly staged the increase in three consecutive jumps, both to give a continued market incentive for oil companies to purchase in advance of the next increase (thus assuring the increase is maintained through the normal summer dip) and to ease the burden on world trade, to which the producers' fortunes are as closely tied as the consumers.

The 14.5 per cent increase by October in practice works out at slightly less than 10 per cent over the year as a whole. This is broadly consistent with the expected U.S. inflation rate in 1979 while, for other countries, the dollar fall will go far to compensate for the increase.

Some of the poorer nations will suffer, but for most of the developing countries, whose currencies are closely tied to the dollar, the direct impact could be a great deal more moderate than appears on the surface.

The U.S. was heading for renewed dollar problems and a slowdown in growth well before the OPEC decision. The main sources of growth for 1979, Germany and Japan, are likely to be much less affected because of the special strength of their currencies against the dollar.

As the OECD pointed out in its December forecast, the impact of the rise on the Western industrial economies might seem big in broad figures, by raising the total import bill by some \$19 billion and inflation rates (OFNS)

by just over half a percent in 1979. In practice, however, it was likely to cause little change to the Organization's generally optimistic growth forecasts.

Yet, if oil in itself is less important to the dollar and world trade than other factors, the OPEC decision showed clearly enough that oil cannot be left out of the equation any longer.

That is the real importance of the U.S. reaction. In the end it will be Saudi Arabia and the U.S. which will decide the future course of oil supplies and prices.

In Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia clearly signalled that, while it continued to believe in restraint, it also accepted the argument of other producers that prices should now start to recover the ground lost in the last few years of surpluses.

The U.S. administration's anguish at this attitude is understandable enough. But the U.S. itself has the power to influence events either way. It has already done surprisingly well in curbing the growth of oil imports, but the size of America's pull on foreign oil continues to hang gloomily over the world market.

Next year will see President Carter face the crucial question of decontrol of domestic oil prices as the current legislation runs out. Whether OPEC's decision will help or hinder him in taking that decision has yet to be seen. But it has at least dented the over-optimism and easy forecasts of energy surpluses and falling prices that have become common currency in America in the past year. — (OFNS)

saudi press review

Commenting on the situation in Iran, "Al-Riyad" said

events in the country appear to be "part of a Soviet onslaught on this part of the world which includes Afghanistan, Turkey, Pakistan and India. Hence while Iran is in a state of turmoil, Turkey has begun its own troubles, the opposition in Pakistan is making its influence felt through the trial of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. And in India, Indira Gandhi is once again threatening a comeback."

"The United States has either arrived too late to undo the damage to Iran, or has bungled the defensive policy that the Shah had been clamoring for. American complicity regarding Iran must have been the result of "very reassuring" intelligence reports that the Shah could weather the Soviet storm with ease."

Soldiers also have made little effort to chase down demonstrators, although some ringleaders have been caught. Part of the army's difficulty stems from the protesters' tactic of blending into the street crowds. — (AP)

to reassess its strategy regarding that country."

"Al-Bilad" said 1978 was "the year of unresolved problems worldwide."

"These include the Middle

East problem, conflicts in Africa, Southeast Asia, Iran, Turkey, Cambodia and Vietnam, China and Latin America."

The paper said that it would appear accurate to say that de-tente was merely an exercise in wishful thinking devoid of a genuine desire to cooperate in bringing about peace and stability to the world. It has lamentably failed to solve existing conflicts and increased the two superpowers' rivalry to make strategic gains while avoiding a direct confrontation. What is required of the superpowers goes beyond strategic arms limitation talks, disarmament in Europe or curtailment of traditional weapons deployment. The world looks to the superpowers to help humanity live in peace and prosperity."

In a severe trade against

movement's effectiveness.

"Al-Bilad" said 1978 was "the year of unresolved problems worldwide."

"These include the Middle

Begin, Dayan not eye to eye

By Larry Thorson

TEL AVIV —

Israel's cabinet meets Sunday to decide on the next step in the sluggish Mideast peace process amid indications that Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his top advisors aren't seeing eye to eye.

The only easily predictable result of the meeting is that there will be a declaration of Israel's readiness to sign a peace treaty with Egypt, the draft drawn up Nov. 11 when the two countries ended their treaty talks in Washington.

Things have not remained static in this volatile region, however. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, stressing he is not seeking a separate peace treaty with Israel, has proposed a series of interpretive letters which Israel so far rejects.

A crescendo of anti-Shah rioting has struck Iran — a country which many had thought was a stable link in a chain of Mideast countries friendly to the West. A peace treaty between Israel and Egypt would stabilize the southern end of the chain, but the situation in Iran has added an unforeseen radical element with an adverse effect on the momentum toward peace.

President Carter sent Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on a Mideast mediation effort and drew Israel's wrath when Washington backed Cairo's proposed treaty changes.

Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil and Israeli

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan

met with Vance in Brussels on Christmas Eve, and Dayan returned to Israel, stating that he would recommend that the cabinet endorse a method worked out in Brussels for returning peace talks.

That method hasn't been revealed, but reports in the Israeli press say that Dayan is recommending new negotiations on three points, while Begin is on record as saying he is willing to talk with Cairo about just two matters.

Begin and Dayan evidently agree to the need for talks on a letter about implementing the plan for Palestinian autonomy and on an interpretive note about reviewing the treaty. They don't like Egypt's terms but are willing to talk on those points.

According to reports in the press here, Dayan and Begin disagree about Egypt's demand for an interpretive note on Article Six. Its clauses say that the treaty supersedes other treaties, which would include Egypt's defense arrangements with other Arab countries.

Dayan, the press reports say, believes it is necessary to find an agreed interpretation with Egypt of this article. But Begin said Friday that the article shouldn't be changed.

Dayan said earlier in the week that the problem was the American interpretation which said the clause wouldn't take effect until there was a general

truce.

In theory Quemoy could still be the point of collision, and analysts have suggested that if Chiang Ching-kuo, a Soviet-trained nationalist himself, played the "Soviet card" against Peking, the Communists might still be tempted to use force to keep the Russians out of Taiwan. But Chiang's declaration last week that he would not hold truck with Peking "or any other Communist regime" has been read as an assurance that he would keep that card up his sleeve.

Finally, the Chinese would not attack the island while there were thousands of American residents and businessmen there to stay. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping recently emphasized that even after "unification," the U.S. can continue its investments" and that the Communists had "no intention of bringing down Taiwan's living standards." Foreign investment — worth about \$1.5 billion — must not be scared away.

This attitude dovetails with the concept of Taiwan as a capitalist money-spender for the mainland. It is a modern, industrial state with refineries and shipyards that could complement China's ambitions to rally the world against Russia, and a crash program for modernization heavily dependent on foreign credit, technology and good will.

It is significant that as Washington and Peking have cautiously felt their way towards a handshake, the Communists have not launched a serious foray against the Nationalist "Gibraltar" of Quemoy, although it is only 1,200 meters from the Chinese mainland at its nearest point, and is not covered by the mutual defense

although it was retained for non-Saudis. Furthermore, the rate of pay for secondary school leavers is so low that it is hardly enough to buy headgear and a pair of shoes.

"All illiterate nationals have been sacked, and overtime pay for other Saudis discontinued

by the paper said.

Middle easters.

Israelis fear that they might wind up facing the Egyptian army in the Sinai Peninsula in the following scenario: tension builds on the Syrian front, Israel makes a pre-emptive strike into Syria, Damascus invokes its mutual defense treaty with Egypt, and Cairo joins the war even though it has a peace treaty with Israel.

Some Israeli commentators say Begin is overly legalistic in refusing to give Sadat a few words that would show Israel isn't getting special treatment. Meir Meridor writes in the "Jerusalem Post" that Begin is trying to gain "gaining points" that would be useful in a future war, and Meridor worries that "brick by brick, a new wall of distrust is erected between us and Egypt."

Such arguments don't affect Begin, who on Friday described the article in question as "the essence of the very meaning" of the treaty.

In Sunday's debate Begin can win any argument, but he may not want to isolate Dayan, his chief negotiator, and in the near background is Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, who is anxious not to fritter away the chance for peace with Egypt.

However the cabinet debate turns out, it is clear that weeks of negotiations are still needed and that 1978 will not have fulfilled its promise as the year that Israel and Egypt would reach a peace agreement. — (AP)



So, repairing my car costs more than my surgical operation?

Sudan: A growing promise

By Mary Jo McConahay

KHARTOUM — The first surprise is the lushness the

Nile brings to what is, after all, a city in a great desert. On the hottest days the promenade on the bank is dark and cool, shaded by hundreds of trees. At one landing men in flowing robes and women in gossamer African saris, their packages, sacks of coal and sugar and small herds of goats are loaded onto creaking ferries which cross over to Tutu Island. Across the street from the ferry point is the huge, gleaming Friendship Hall, scene of the pan-African and pan-Arab meetings which reflect President Jaafar Numeiri's growing role in regional politics. Recently the nearby cinema showed "The Wedding of Zein," an internationally prize-winning film spotlighing traditional Muslim village life in northern Sudan. "Zein" played on the heels of "Saturday Night Fever," and both drew equally enthusiastic crowds.

In Khartoum, where the Blue Nile meets the White Nile on its long, life-giving flow to the sea, one feels the pulse of a country which has deep, elaborate roots in the past, but which is on the brink of significant economic—and thus social—change. Dr. T. A. Dinka tribesman who studied medicine in the U.S. and Germany, speaks for many educated young Sudanese as he sits at an outdoor table of a famous watering hole left over from colonial times.

"With luck and the present government, I think the country will develop quickly now," he says. "But we are still at the stage where professionals stay or come back only out of love or a sense of duty, not for the money or the opportunity. Fortunately, there are more of these dedicated people every day, but I still see more Sudanese doctors in London than I do here." (Sudan has only one doctor for every 15,000 inhabitants.)

Laborers too prefer to work abroad, especially in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf where

wages are higher. Good jobs are hard to find in Khartoum, a situation not helped by the influx of young working-age refugees from Ethiopia and Eritrea.

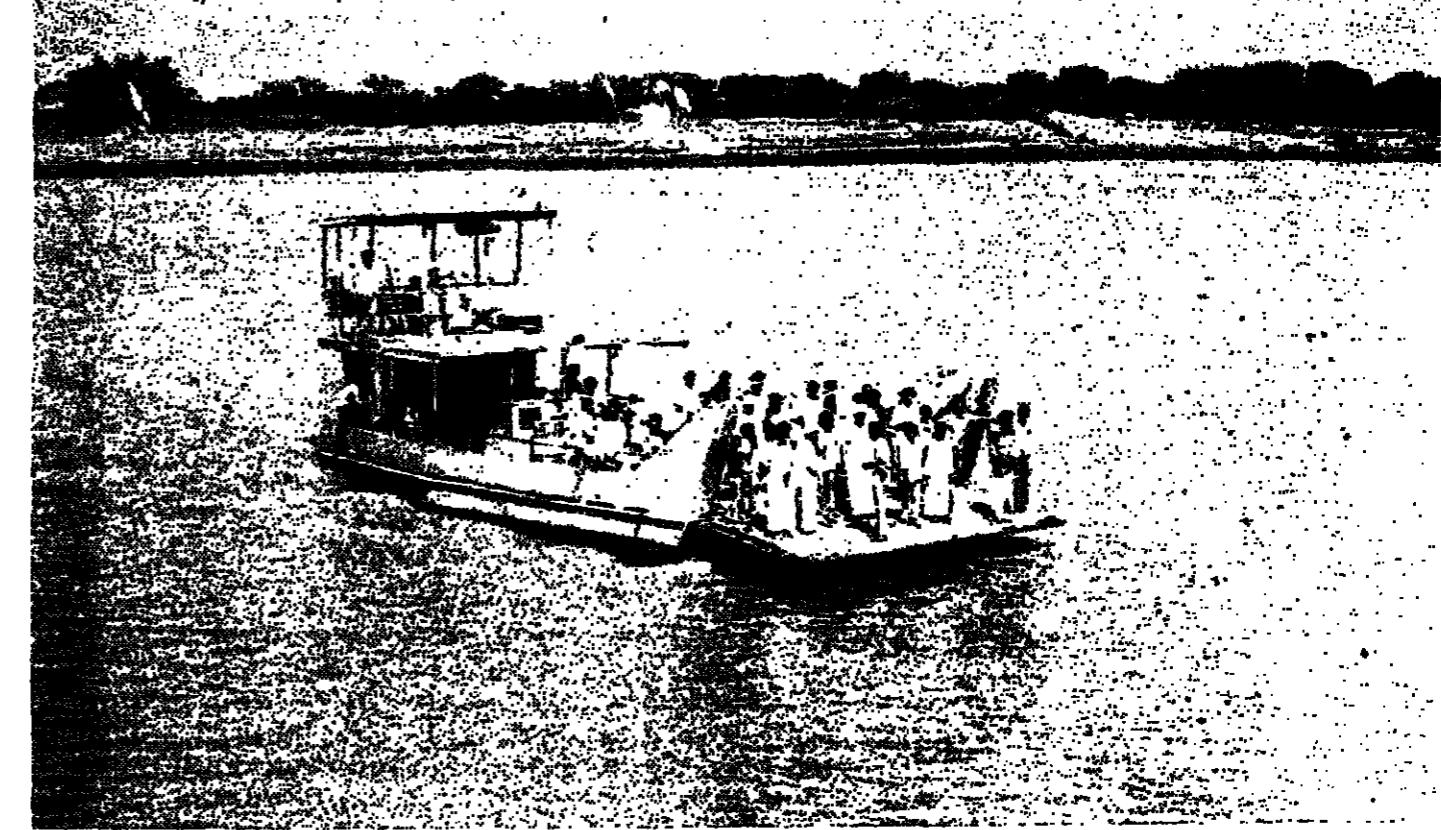
And the gap between the college graduate and the average Sudanese is still great in many ways: a year at the University of Juba, for instance, costs 20 times the per capita income of the country, and 50 times the average income in the region where it is located.

But economic change is imminent, brought on by international faith—pledged in hard cash—in the stable government created by Numeiri in the seventies, and by a new look at natural resources.

Probably the most dramatic potential comes from oil, which has been found in the swampy south. Hopes are running high among natives of the area, poorer than the rest of Sudan, that black gold will finance local development projects and change lives here as it has changed those in the oil countries across the Red Sea.

But the question of whether or not the oil is there in commercial quantities remains unanswered. In the past three years, Chevron has spent about \$60 million exploring the marshes of the Upper Nile province, but it appears that discoveries are not yet big enough to justify a major oil field development program. Nevertheless, Chevron is back continuing the search now that the dry season has begun.

If and when big strikes are made in the south, there remains the difficult proposition of building pipelines from the wells to the export point at Port Sudan, and to the industrial area around Khartoum. And the country's lack of infrastructure is a problem: although the barge and railroad route is only 2,000 kilometers long, consignments from Port



A Nile ferry

Sudan may take six months or more to reach the oil deposit area.

Construction schemes too will invigorate the economy and provide employment. A respected Middle East economic journal is calling Sudan "one of the largest civil engineering markets in the Third World." There is a new port to be built at Suakin, south of Port Sudan, and one project—the Jonglei diversion canal—rivals the mammoth earthmoving work at Jubail. The Jonglei will be 280 kilometers long and 52 meters wide running between Khartoum and Juba, the major city of the south. Cutting through the endless swamps, it will become a year-round navigable waterway and reduce the three weeks it now takes to travel between the cities by steamer. It will also irrigate 1.5 million acres and thus boost agricultural output by about \$75 million a year.

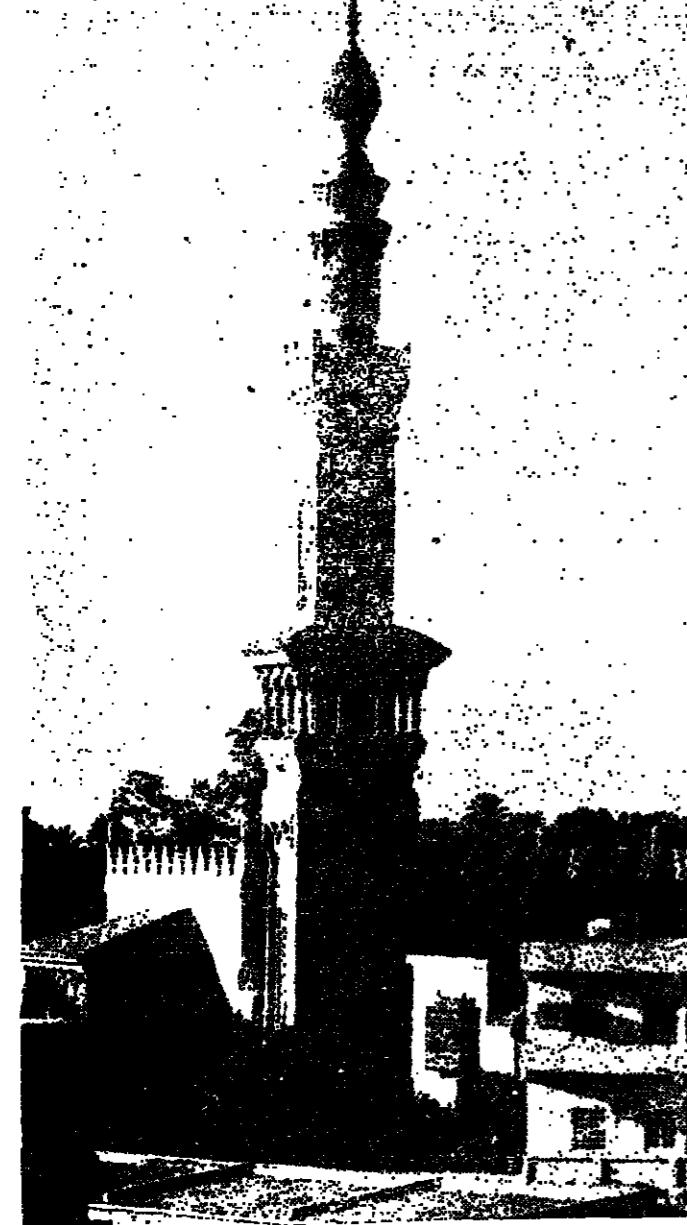
Agriculture, of course, is the gleam in Arab eyes when they look at Sudan. Touted as the future "breadbasket of the Arab world," Sudan has over 200 million acres of arable land. Two out of three laborers work in agriculture, yet today only about 16 per cent of potential farmland is cultivated. The Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia, have a \$6.5 billion, 10-year program to expand Sudan's output, and hope someday cheap and plentiful food will be on the tables of its less fertile sister countries in the Middle East.

Yet all of Sudan's economic hopes—oil, construction, breadbaskets—are being endangered by its lack of communications and transportation. Even the casual observer encounters numerous examples to show how seriously the problem affects the simplest movements of its people and grandest schemes for development. Dr. T. A. Dinka, for instance, has been waiting for days for a confirmed reservation home: he doesn't want to make the three-week steamer trip through the jungle, but his original flight was cancelled when a 737 taking off from Juba collided with six cows wandering on the runway, and all flights this week are booked. Tourists from Saudi Arabia were told by the national airline they might be stuck in the jungle town of Malakal, a scheduled stop, as "there isn't usually any fuel there for the airplanes." An American consultant working for the Sudanese government needs to contact his colleague at Atbara, only about 500 kilometers away, but finds it easier to telex his New York office and have it pass the message to Atbara than he does to telephone direct or telex within the country.

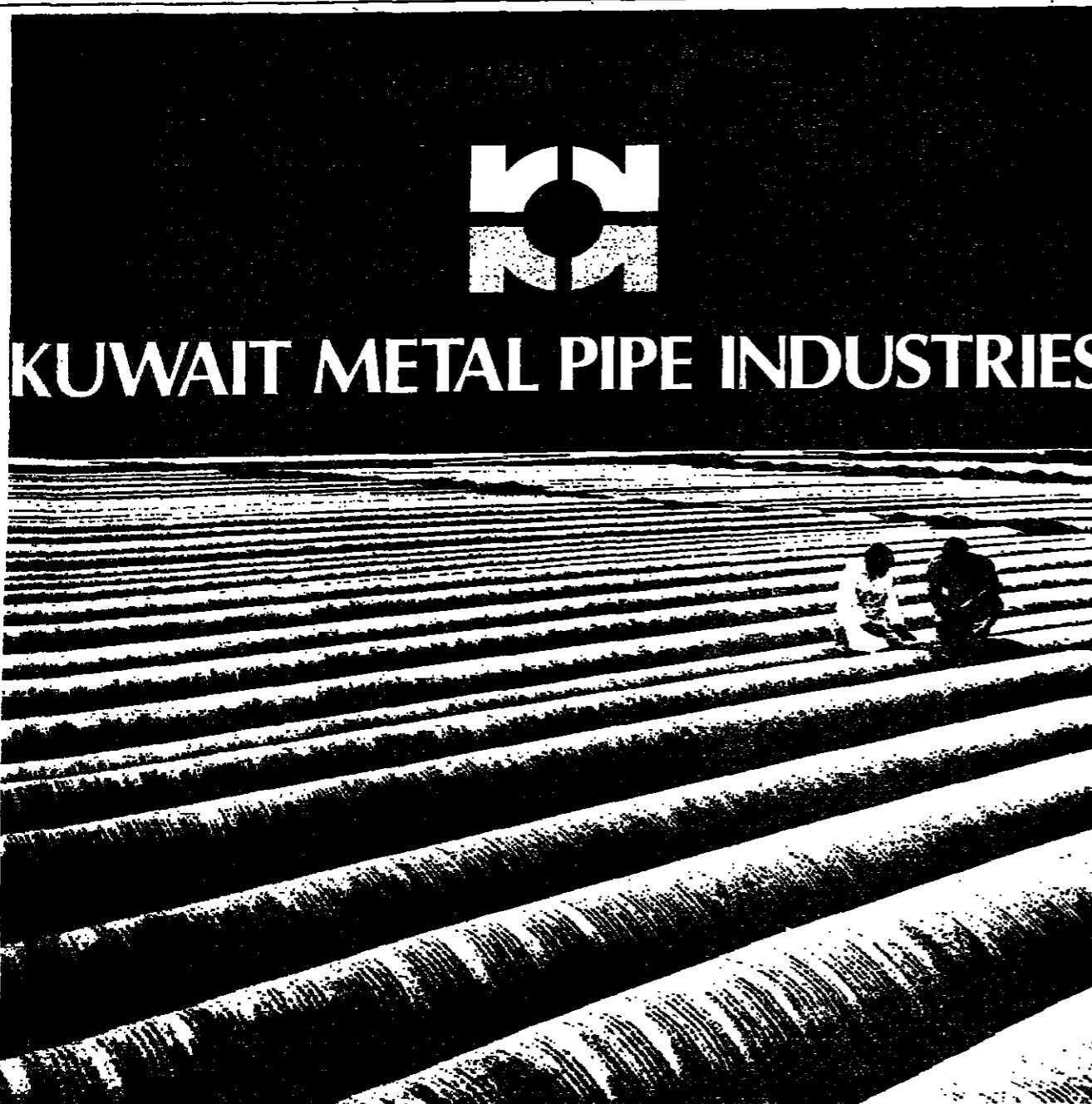
The transportation situation won't be solved quickly, despite a government push to build more roads and modernize the train system. In all of Sudan, which is the largest country in Africa and one-third the size of the continental U.S., there are only 515 miles of paved highways. Other roads are impassable during much of the year because of desert winds or torrential rains. A U.S. team in the country now to upgrade the railroads says the trains

are cheap and there are 4,500 miles of track, but equipment is old, slow, and in some areas trains come in only once a week. Of 140 locomotives, said one engineer, only five or six were in top working condition. Most of the track is narrow gauge, which makes it unsuitable for most modern equipment. In the nineteenth century, he said, the British had dreams of a trans-African railroad and sized the Sudan system to be consistent with what they were laying down in Egypt and Cape Town. And there are other unique constraints to modernization: extensions to the west built as late as the 1950's, he added, were constructed in the presence of marauding lions.

A blend of outside capital, the return of skilled and educated manpower and realistic planning will develop the natural potential of Saudi Arabia's neighbor across the Red Sea; but for now it is still the two Niles, sometimes in torrents and sometimes placid pools, often twisting back on themselves, which continue to symbolize Sudan.



A stately mosque in Khartoum



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A very exclusive hotel

By William Tooby

EKOFLSK CENTER. North Sea — It is the world's most costly hotel, serving the world's biggest city at sea. Space is booked months in advance.

The 106 rooms cost more than \$1 million each to build, and each has a fine ocean view, although obscured at times by fog. And it can be unsettling when 12-meter waves begin pounding the structure's stilts-like foundations.

The Ekofisk Hotel provides sleeping accommodations for 200 oil workers who help man this vast drilling and pumping complex in the middle of the North Sea. It's one of the engineering marvels of the age.

The hotel is for selected specialists and visitors. Every night, 3,000 men bed down elsewhere in the Ekofisk network — on oil platforms, barracks ships, or supply vessels and barges.

The far-flung installations are linked by helicopter. Twice a day, 800 men are ferried from sleeping quarters to working platforms and vice versa. Another 15 daily chopper flights link Ekofisk with Phillips Petroleum headquarters in Stavanger, Norway, 290 kms away.

The Ekofisk complex — the name comes from a mythical Norwegian tale — is owned and operated by the Phillips Norway Group and consists of 30 petroleum operating platforms, about half of which have some kind of sleeping accommodations.

The whole apparatus is designed to exploit the largest oil field in the North Sea, which lies in Norwegian territory.

In the past 10 years, Phillips has sunk about \$5 billion into the Ekofisk complex and expects to invest another billion. But the investment is already paying off: Phillips is pumping about 360,000 barrels

rels of oil a day, with the promise of increasing production to 650,000 barrels a day by 1981.

The oil is pumped directly to Teeside in England by submarine pipeline, and a billion cubic feet (28.5 million cubic meters) of natural gas, produced by the same wells, is fed by pipeline to Emdey, West Germany.

"We are drilling and producing at the same time," Forest Morgan, senior Phillips executive, said recently. "We've got 55 wells working and we're shooting for 150. So we've still got a lot of drilling to do."

Morgan, 54, said the Ekofisk operation has made Phillips unmatched in the field of difficulty offshore oil production.

"There have been offshore rigs in the Gulf of Mexico for years," he added, "but they abandon the platform when the winds get up to 60 knots. Out in the North Sea, we're still drilling in 90 knot winds. Last month, we registered one gust that hit 110 knots."

The platforms in the Ekofisk complex are designed to withstand maximum weather conditions, waves up to 75 feet and winds up to 125 knots.

The high winds and seas, the winter cold, the noise from heavy machinery and oil slick surfaces make the Ekofisk platforms a dangerous place to work. The operators, therefore, are extremely safety-conscious.

But accidents happen. The other night a contract worker fell from a drilling tower and was killed. A helicopter went down last year, taking 13 men to their deaths. Now everyone who boards a chopper must don a survival suit.

World attention focused on Ekofisk in April 1977, when a well on the Bravo platform blew out. The well was out of

production 45 days, although no one was hurt, and there was no pollution on shore or damage to marine life.

"We've got additional safety personnel now to keep accidents to a minimum," Morgan said.

The drilling rights in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea were awarded to the Phillips Norway Group in 1965. Experimental drilling was a slow and laborious process, particularly in winter. But in 1970, Phillips was able to confirm what had been suspected: the Ekofisk field was the largest in Western Europe.

The difficulties in exploiting the field were enormous, since it was located 260 kms from the nearest land. Operations were subject to continuous winds and wave action, and an unprecedented amount of manpower and money were needed to build Ekofisk.

It became, in fact, the world's second most costly commercial engineering project. Only the Alaska Pipeline was more expensive. The centerpiece of Ekofisk is a mammoth concrete tank — 82 meters high, 92 meters in diameter, and weighing 213,000 metric tons — designed as a million-barrel oil storage vessel that would permit operations to continue when foul weather shut down tanker loading.

But as more wells came in, it was decided to pump oil and gas directly 354 kms to England and 442 kms to Germany, via underwater pipelines, with booster stations along the route.

The Ekofisk complex, with several facilities linked by bridges, now consists of a nerve center and drilling, pumping, bolter and sleeping platforms. It has the capacity to move 1 million barrels of oil and 2 billion cubic feet (57 million cubic meters) of gas daily to refineries on shore.

— (LAT)

Momentum gathering for probe into Jonestown tragedy

By Charles Krause

GEORGETOWN. Guyana — Late in the afternoon of Nov. 20, a small, twin-engine Guyanese Air Force plane loaded with treasure lifted off from the Port Kaituma airstrip where Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., and four other members of his party had been killed only two days before.

On the plane were Ptolemy Reid, Guyana's deputy prime minister, and Viola Burnham, whose Husband, L. Forbes Burnham, has ruled this country as prime minister for almost 15 years.

Reid and Mrs. Burnham had spent the afternoon of Nov. 20 viewing the carnage that had just been discovered at Jonestown.

Few people in Guyana know that Reid and Mrs. Burnham personally brought more than \$1 million in currency, gold and jewelry uncovered among the ruins of the People's Temple back to government headquarters in Georgetown.

Fewer still know where the valuables are now, six weeks later, although police officials — who confirmed that the cache was aboard the plane — assure foreigners who ask that the fortune is still intact.

Despite assurances such as these, opponents of the Burnham government have begun to ask embarrassing questions about the relationship that existed between the Guyanese government and the People's Temple and have begun calling for an independent investigation into all aspects of the Jonestown affair.

Last week, for example, the head of the Catholic church in Guyana, Bishop Benedict Singh, sent an open letter to President Arthur Chung, this country's ceremonial head of state, asking that such an in-



Investigation be held.

affairs. Underlying these questions is the widespread belief, at least among the opposition, that the Rev. Jim Jones and his lieutenants used illicit money and women to obtain from Guyanese authorities the protection they sought from scrutiny by both the United States and Guyana.

While there is as yet no proof that any Guyanese officials were bribed by members of the People's Temple, it is known that large quantities of cash were always available both at Jonestown and at the Temple's headquarters here in Georgetown.

While there is as yet no proof that Jones attempted to gain favor with local officials by encouraging his female followers to seduce top Guyanese government officials, Paula Adams, one of Jones' most trusted aides, has said publicly that she carried on an affair for several years with a prominent Guyanese diplomat.

Guyana's major political par-

She said that many people, both at home and abroad, are in her view looking for scapegoats and have decided that Guyana, as a political entity, must somehow be responsible for not preventing the Jonestown tragedy.

"It's not rational thing to blame Guyana because it could have happened anywhere," she said. "Suggestions that the People's Temple had a special relationship to the government, which allowed Jones to operate without proper scrutiny are ridiculous," Field-Ridley said.

While not denying that representatives of the People's Temple did have direct access to some government ministers, she contended that "our style of government is very people-oriented. People who have problems come to ministers. It is not unusual in Guyana."

As for any support the People's Temple gave to the ruling People's National Congress, Field-Ridley said that there had been an offer by Jones to involve his followers in a recent referendum campaign and to have them cast their votes for the government.

"They were told very clearly and unequivocally that they could in no way participate because they did not have the qualifications of citizenship," she said. "But," she said, "there was nothing wrong with allowing Temple representatives to attend party functions."

Field-Ridley also said that it was difficult for the Guyanese government to properly police and inspect Jonestown because of its isolation and because of cultural differences between Americans and Guyanese.

Nonetheless, she said, government officials visited Jonestown fairly often and did their best to see that the community adhered to Guyanese laws and regulations.

She said that, as far as she is concerned, no Guyanese official had been recruited by the People's Temple. (W.T.)

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1 DECEMBER 1978

blizzards, floods, gales

Everton, Spurs draw, 1-1; Albion beats United, 5-3

LONDON, Dec. 30 (R) — Liverpool starts 1979 where it has been all season — on top of English soccer's First Division. Its neighbor Everton Saturday muffed a chance to overtake them when it was held 1-1 at home by Tottenham Hotspur.

Liverpool's match, like 13 others in England and almost the entire Scottish program, was postponed after the British winter turned nasty, with a bizarre combination of floods, snow and gales.

Ricardo Villa usually overshadowed in the Tottenham side by his brilliant fellow-Argentine Osvaldo Ardiles, thwarted Everton. He dominated the midfield and created the equalizer for Colin Lee with a lovely run three minutes before half-time.

Mick Lyons had put Everton in front after 28 minutes but his team, hit by injuries to four key players, showed

little attacking flair and Tottenham deserved its point.

That result was a surprise—and there were more shocks at Old Trafford where West Bromwich Albion, the rising star of English soccer, won an extraordinary match against Manchester United, 5-3.

The game was played in a near-blizzard and five of the goals came in a 12-minute burst in the first half.

West Bromwich, who last won on United's ground, in 1962, were a goal down in 22 minutes when Brian Greenhoff scored.

Then the teams began trading goals furiously. Tony Brown and Len Cantello put West Bromwich ahead but Gordon McQueen and Sammy McIlroy replied for United.

However, United's goal mine dried up. Tony Brown scored again just before half-time for West Bromwich to make it 3-3 and Laurie Cunningham

and Cyrille Regis — with a cracking shot — sealed the match in the second half.

Liverpool now has a game

in hand and better goal average than Everton but the teams are level on 33 points.

West Bromwich, which has

played two less than Everton,

is third on 31 points.

There were plenty of goals

elsewhere in the First Division.

Poole, struggling Chelsea was

slammed 5-1 at Ipswich. Dutchman Arnold Muhlen scored

two goals and created another.

Queen's Park Rangers, another London club in trouble, lost 4-1 at home to improving Leeds. Rangers' goalkeeper Phil Parkes was unlucky — he

made a superb penalty save

from John Hawley and the

crowd were still cheering when

Carl Harris tucked in the rebound.

Arsenal maintained its challenge, beating bottom club Birmingham 3-1 without looking completely convincing. Frank Stapleton, captain Pat Rice and Alan Sunderland scored while Trevor Francis replied with a penalty.

Wolverhampton, another toly club, was unlucky not to beat Coventry. Steve Daley put it in front after 10 minutes and it controlled the match but Tommy Hutchison squeaked an equalizer near the end.

In the only other First Division match to escape the weather, Manchester City, which

has spent a fortune on players

and has still managed to get

steadily worse, produced another dismal performance at Bristol City.

But it managed to get a

point. Ron Fletcher equalised

after Tom Ritchie had headed

Bristol into a deserved lead.

A total of 30 English and

Scottish League games were

postponed but only 24 were on

British pools coupons, or less

than the number required to

bring the pools panel into operation.

Crystal Palace stayed on top

of the Second Division although

it was the only club in the top

four to drop a point.

Orient, with a late equalizer

from Peter Kitchen, earned a

surprise 1-1 away draw while

Palace's main rival was playing at home and winning.

Stoke, helped by a bright de-

but from new boy Paul Ran-

dale, beat Notts County, 2-0.

Brighton beat Newcastle, 2-0,

and West Ham returned to

form with a 4-0 win over

Blackburn whose defender John

Curtis scored two own goals.

Division Three

Brentford 0, Carlisle 0

Bury 0, Mansfield 0

Exeter 3, Lincoln 2

Gillingham 2, Plymouth 0

Oxford 2, Walsall 1

Peterboro' 0, Southend 1

Swansea 1, Blackpool 0

Watford 2, Swindon 0

Three postponed: Chester

vs. Rotherham, Chesterfield vs.

Shrewsbury and Hull vs. Col-

chester.

Division Four

Bradford 2, Bournemouth 1

Newport 1, Port Vale 0

Northampton 2, Halifax 1

Scunthorpe 0, Rochdale 4

Wigan 3, Aldershot 2.

Six postponed: Barnsley vs.

Grimbsby Town, Doncaster Ro-

vers vs. Herford, Huddersfield

Town vs. Torquay, Reading

vs. Hartlepool, Wimbleton

vs. Darlington and York vs.

Crewe.

Scottish League

Premier Division

Aberdeen 1, Morton 2

Four postponed: Celtic vs.

Hearts, Hibernian vs. Rangers,

Partick Thistle vs. Dundee

United and St. Mirren vs.

Motherwell.

Division One

Hamilton 2, St. Johnstone 1

Queen 0, Ayr 1.

Five postponed: Dundee

vs. Stirling Albion, Dundee vs.

Arbroath, Kilmarnock vs. Air-

drie, Montrose vs. Clyde and

Raith vs. Clydebank.

Division Two

All six postponed: Albion vs.

Falkirk, Ales vs. Brechin,

Berwick vs. Stenhousemuir,

Cowdenbeath vs. Meadow-

bank, East Stirling vs. Dun-

fermline, Forfar vs. East Fife.

Hungary lifts

ban on World

Cup villains

BUDAPEST, Dec. 30 (R) — The Hungarian Football Federation Friday lifted a 12-month ban on national stars Tibor Jylasi and Andras Torocsik imposed for their behavior at the Argentina World Cup finale in June.

The two players, generally considered to be the country's best, were sent off for repeat foul-ups in a match against Argentina, the eventual World Cup winner.

Both were banned from the national side when the federation held a post-mortem on the country's poor performance in Argentina. It lost all three of its matches.

A new federation president, Gyorgy Szepesi, was appointed last week in an apparent attempt to boost Hungarian football at both club and national level.

Ali to referee

Amin may fight Japanese wrestler



Amin: Flexible rules

the fight ended in a draw but explained he couldn't have done otherwise because of "restrictions" imposed on the bout.

Despite the unpopular bout, Ali and Inoki have become good friends, and the champion subsequently invited the wrestler to his wedding.

S. Africa defiant

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP) — South African heavyweight boxer Kallie Knoetze stopped here Friday en route to Miami Beach where he will meet Bill Sharkey of New York in a Jan. 13 bout.

Several groups, opposing Knoetze's record as a policeman—he has admitted shooting 15-year-old black youth dead—said they will picket the bout itself, its sponsor (Madison Square Garden), and the CBS network, which will televise the fight.

Knoetze, who is white and the World Boxing Association's No. 2 contender, resigned from the Pretoria police force in November.

In that bout Inoki, fighting bare-handed, moved around the ring like a crab from the opening bell until the end of the 15th round, occasionally kicking Ali in the left leg.

"Ali threw a few punches down at Inoki, who shouted insults and called him 'pelican,'" an obvious poke at Ali's jutting jaw.

Inoki said later, he regretted

Ali's "flexible rules."

Inoki will get television rights in Japan plus 15 per cent of the revenue from worldwide coverage of the match.

An Ali-Inoki fight would

be a fight between

Amin as a boxer and Inoki as a wrestler.

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Wall Street this year

Dividends high while stocks stagger

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP) — While stock prices were struggling to break even, dividends on common shares logged their third straight year of strong growth in 1978.

Although the leading market indicators bounced up and down sharply in record-breaking activity for much of the year, most of them closed Friday with only modest net changes from their end-of-1977 levels.

The Dow Jones Average of 30 industrials, which posted a 3.46 loss to 805.01 for the past week, finished the year with a net decline of 26.16 points, or 3.15 per cent.

The New York Stock Exchange Composite Index, off .15 at 53.62 on the week, managed a 2 per cent gain for the year.

The one strong performer at the leading exchanges was the American Stock Exchange Market Value Index. After declining .29 to 130.56 for the week, the Index showed a 17.7 per cent rise for 1978 as many smaller "secondary" issues outperformed the big-name blue chips for the second straight year.

Big board volume averaged 25.13 million shares a day for the week as the exchange completed its first .7 billion-share-plus year.

Dividends paid by companies in the Standard and Poor's 500 increased 9.9 per cent during the year, according to estimates by Standard & Poor's analysts.

This continued expansion in payouts was emphasized in the waning days of the year by dividend increases approaching 20 per cent announced by such "glamor" companies as International Business Machines and Texas Instruments.

The past year's dividend growth rate was the third largest since 1950, Standard and Poor noted, ranking only behind 1977's 15.3 per cent and 1976's 10.1 per cent.

Scale model tests successful

Scissor ship can sweep up oil slicks

BONN, Dec. 30 (AP) — West German engineers believe they have found a way to combat oil spills at sea using a ship with double hulls that swing apart like scissors and skim the water, even in rough weather.

Tests of a scale model have shown such a vessel would work even in gales of force eight with four-meter-high waves. The key element is a joint in the stern, which allows the

hull to split and swing out into a V-shape, with the open end sweeping into oil slicks.

Designers rushed to work on the proposed ship after France's Brittany coast was ravaged last March by an oil spill from the wrecked supertanker Amoco Cadiz.

The vessel ran aground and broke up, spilling 69 million gallons of crude oil into the Atlantic Ocean. Attempts to contain the slick with conventional methods failed along the stormy coast, and black goo fouled 160 kilometers of beaches and destroyed vast quantities of fish, fowl and plants.

Fearing a large oil spill along the North Sea or Baltic Sea coasts, where tanker traffic is heavy and seas are often rough, West German officials have urged shipbuilders to propose designs for an oil-eating vessel.

Engineers at the Luehning Shipyard, at Brake on the lower Weser River, responded with the idea of a double-hulled vessel that would plow into oil slicks and vacuum up the pollution.

Experiments with a scale model at the Hamburg shipbuilding test facility proved the concept will work, and the West German government decided to back the project.

Research Minister Volker Hauff says his ministry will put up three-quarters of the 1.55 million marks (\$800,000) needed to draft detailed blueprints of the ship.

A decision on the final design is to be made next autumn. "We could build the ship in a year's time, as soon as we

get the go-ahead," said Christian Luehring, the shipyard chief.

Preliminary plans call for a double-hulled ship 85 meters long and 20 meters wide, with a capacity for 5,000 tons of oil.

It would be used as a regular coastal tanker when not needed to fight oil spills.

The hulls could swing out to 65 degrees, with a maximum width at the mouth of 80 meters. The oil would be trapped inside the two arms as the ship moves ahead at three knots, and pumps up about 5,000 cubic meters of oil in eight hours.

The United States also agreed to tariff reductions benefiting Taiwan, but the products were not disclosed.

The aide said the concessions are important to the world trade negotiations now under way in Geneva.

Scmidt urges economic talks with China, Russia

RUNAWAY BAY, Jamaica Dec. 30 (AP) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has suggested that the Soviet Union and China be invited to meet with Western nations to discuss ways of aligning world economies.

Schmidt's statement at an informal press briefing was made Friday at the close of a two-day meeting with six other world leaders on this Caribbean island's North Coast.

"I would like to mention I will make the proposal public in the near future that the Soviet Union, other Communist Common Market (Comecon) countries and also the People's Republic of China be invited to take part in the common effort," Schmidt said.

He said he was especially interested in having Communist states participating in what he called a common fund, tied to possible international controls on commodities such as sugar, coffee and rubber. He did not elaborate and no questions were permitted.

West Germany is a member of the nine-nation European Common Market.

The other leaders present were Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Prime minister Odvar Nordli of

U.S. signs 11th hour Taiwan trade accord

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP) — The United States has signed a trade agreement with Taiwan, two days before breaking off diplomatic relations.

Trade Ambassador Robert Strauss had been scheduled to attend the ceremony but cancelled because it "wasn't appropriate," an aide said.

In perhaps his last official ceremony in this country, Taiwan's Vice-Minister of Economic Affairs Yi-Ting Wong exchanged letters with U.S. officials covering the agreement.

As Taiwanese officials signed the pact, the Chinese ambassador departed and the U.S. delegation in Taipei also left the country.

The United States severed relations with Taiwan effective Jan. 1 as part of its recognition of mainland China.

But the United States can continue trading with Taiwan, aides to Strauss said. Signing of the agreement now was important because it may be months before new diplomatic arrangements are made.

U.S. trade officials have concentrated on trade with Taiwan because it is a major source of U.S. imports.

After six months of negotiations, each side agreed to about \$3 billion worth of concessions, said an aide to Strauss.

Taiwan agreed to reduce tariffs on industrial and agricultural products from the United States.

The United States also agreed to tariff reductions benefiting Taiwan, but the products were not disclosed.

The aide said the concessions are important to the world trade negotiations now under way in Geneva.



Robert Strauss

Judge voids \$37m Xerox penalty

HARTFORD, Conn. Dec. 30 (AP) — A federal judge Friday threw out a \$37.3 million award made by a jury to SCM Corp. in an antitrust suit against Xerox Corp. U.S. District Judge Jon Newman ruled there was no legal basis for a monetary award but said he would consider non-monetary relief. The jury made the award in August after a 14-month trial in which it concluded that Xerox excluded SCM from the office copying industry through an "illegal thicket of patents."

India assures Hanoi of assistance

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30 (AP) — India has assured Vietnam that it would increase economic and technical assistance as well as join in multilateral efforts to rebuild Vietnam's war-battered economy. External Affairs Minister Bishnu Visayee Friday told Nguyen Dat Trinh, Vietnam's foreign minister and deputy prime minister, during three hours of talks that India would help Vietnam "within our resources." Trinh, on a tour of regional countries including Afghanistan and Pakistan, arrived here Thursday for three days of talks.

Seoul banks in record exports

SEOUL, Dec. 30 (AP) — South Korea has topped its \$12.5 billion export target for this year, the Commerce and Industry Ministry reported Saturday. It said 1978 Korean exports hit a record \$12.52 billion as of Friday, up 25 per cent from the previous year.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tenders	Price SR	Closing Date
* Municipality of Jubail	Fencing of two graveyards on Dammam road near the girls' school	xxx	150	Jan. 18
* Municipality of Omaizah	Extension of a 33.5 kms long water pipe network and construction of a 25-meter high reservoir	8	1500	Jan. 29
*	Illumination in some localities	9	800	Jan. 31
* Governorate of Riyadh	Building of an additional floor at the Al-Hukm Palace	xx	3000	Jan. 31
* Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	Fencing of two graveyards in Batai village in Qaiba	26-96-97	250	Feb. 6
*	Temporary asphalting of some roads in Baq'a	89-98-99	500	Feb. 10
*	Fencing of graveyards in the rural complex of Baq'a	26-96-97	300	Feb. 11



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SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF

30TH DECEMBER 1978

1-VESSELS	DISCHARGING BERTH VESSEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARR.DATE
1A	SEASPEED AMERICA	FAYEZ	RO RO	20.12.1978
2		—	—	—
3		—	—	—
4		—	—	—
5	GOOD STAR	OCEAN TRD	GENERAL	29.12.1978
6		—	—	—
7	UNION ADEN	O.C.E.	GEN.TIMBER CTRS	28.12.1978
8		—	—	—
9		—	—	—
10		—	—	—
11		—	—	—
12	FRIGO QUEEN TERRIER	O.C.E. BARBER	FRIGO POULTRY GENERAL CONTAINERS	28.12.1978
13		—	—	30.12.1978
14		—	—	—
15	STALO 2 ST LOUIS	AA REZAYAT	RAGGED CEMENT CONTAINERS	29.11.1978
16		—	—	29.12.1978
17		—	—	—
18	ODYSSEUS	ROLACO	BULK CEMENT	26.12.1978
19	GERARD LD.	AL SARAH	BULK CEMENT ORANGES	25.12.1978
20	FU CHIAO	O.C.E.	—	28.12.1978
21		—	—	—
22	KANARIS FILIPINAS SAUDI	AA S.A.M.A.	BAGGED CEMENT ACCOMMODATION SHIP	28.12.1978
23		—	—	—
24	VINLAND	BARBER	CONTAINERS	29.12.1978
25	BENEFACITOR	BARBER	GENERAL	27.12.1978
26	MONA	SADAKA	DURRA	29.12.1978
27	NEW STAR	ORRI	SORGUM RICE	29.12.1978
28		—	—	—
29	CHERRY FLOWER	ORRI	BARLEY	29.12.1978
30		—	—	—
31		—	—	—

RO RO

2-Recent Arrivals

GOOD STAR	OCEAN TRD.	MACHINERY GENERAL	24.12.1978
ST LOUIS	REZAYAT	CONTAINERS	29.12.1978
VINLAND	BARBER	RICE	29.12.1978
NEW STAR	ORRI	EGGS	29.12.1978
AGIOS GEORGIOS	BOKHARI	KEEFER	30.12.1978
ALASKA	SEASPEED AMERICA	RO RO	30.12.1978

3-Wessels Expected Within 24 Hours

DRAKESTAIN	STAR NAV.	FRUIT CHICKENS	30.12.1978
ARENAL	O.C.E.	REFEER	30.12.1978
ARAB AL AHSAA	SADAKA	DUREA	30.12.1978
MAWAN ISLAND	ALATAS	CONTAINERS GEN.	30.12.1978
MALDIVIAN ENVOY	OCEAN TRD.	GENERAL	30.12.1978
HONGKONG ISLAND	ALATAS	GEN CTRS TEA	30.12.1978
MOSKA	ALPHA	IRON RODS TILES TIMBER	30.12.1978
PAULINA	ALSAADA	GENERAL & TRUCKS	30.12.1978
TERRIER	ABDULLAH	GENERAL & CONTAINER	30.12.1978
LALI	RO RO	—	30.12.1978
TOR BELGIA	FAYEZ	RO RO	30.12.1978
ARAB HAWK	KANOO		

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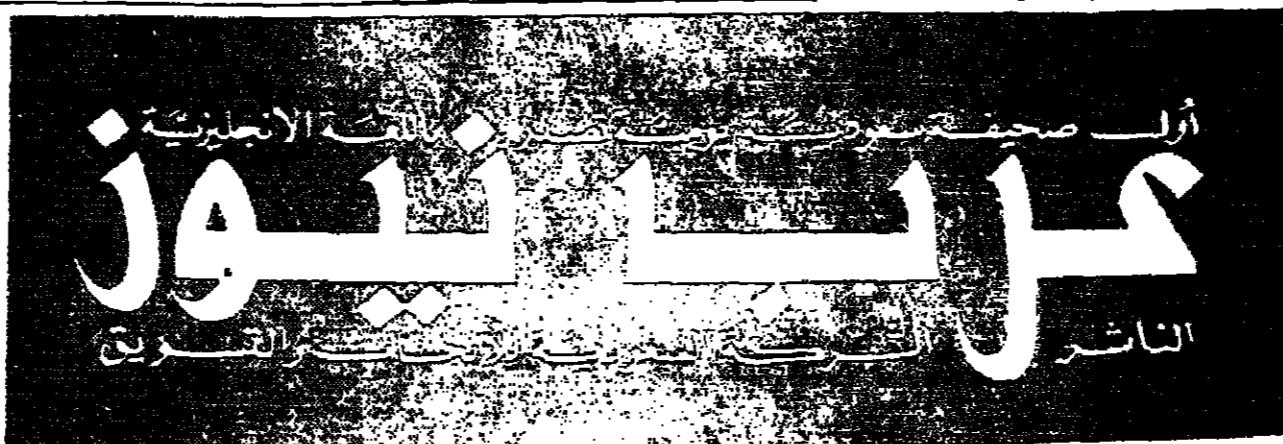
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Hopes for ambassadorship

Woodcock sees battle for China post

PEKING, Dec. 30 (UPI) — Leonard Woodcock wants to be the U.S. ambassador to Peking but said the Senate confirmation hearings could prove a "battleground" for conservative legislators opposed to sacrificing diplomatic ties with Taiwan for normalized relations with China.

Woodcock, who currently heads the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking, said Saturday that President Jimmy Carter has not approached him with a job offer. He said they would discuss it when he returns to Washington Jan. 25 to help prepare for the visit of Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

"It is possible, as some have indicated, that confirmation of whoever is named ambassador could be a 'battleground,'" Woodcock said.

Carter announced the recognition of the People's Republic of China Dec. 15 while Con-

Government crisis coming

Bombs mark end of Italy's year

ROME, Dec. 30 (UPI) — Bombings and a possible government crisis marked the next-to-last day of a year that saw 29 assassinations and a political scandal that toppled President Giovanni Leone.

Terrorists bombed an empty Rome discotheque and a real estate agency and set fire to political offices in the south, causing extensive damage but no injuries.

Terrorists killed 29 persons and wounded 57 during 1978. In the most traumatic case, Red Brigades members kidnapped ex-premier Aldo Moro in March. They dumped his bullet-riddled body in an abandoned car in Rome 54 days later.

The year also saw a wave of

common crime. There were 42 kidnappings for ransom — down from the 1977 record of 76. Three kidnap victims have been found dead, two are long missing and feared dead and relatives are negotiating ransom payments for another 12. The remaining 25 were either freed for ransom or rescued by police.

The closing days of the year also saw new threats to the life of Premier Giulio Andreotti's Christian Democratic minority government, which has owed its survival to Communist and Socialist support since the left gained heavily in the 1976 elections.

Social democratic leader Pietro Longo, whose party is a member of the government

gained power in these countries.

Woodcock said Deputy Foreign Minister Han Hsien-nien told him, "The American side keeps saying you will expect the peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question. If American side says that, we will not contradict you, but we will say how we do it is the internal affairs of China."

Woodcock said there would be nothing to gain in congressional resistance to the administration measures to continue economic and cultural ties with the island nation since they would "be protective of the well-being of the people of Taiwan."

He described China as a peaceful not an aggressive nation which had in effect said force would not be used to press for the return of Taiwan to mainland government con-

cern over the Soviet Union "continues at an acute stage and I think the concern is increased by virtue of what has happened in Vietnam and Afghanistan and in the two Yemens." Pro-Soviet governments have

kept in secret."

He said Chinese concern

gained power in these countries.

Woodcock said, "I don't believe Communist China is an expansionist power or ever will be, but I think they worry about the northeast, old Manchuria, with good reason. It's been occupied many times. They worry about Sinkiang too."

He said the Chinese made historical claims on Russian Siberia, "but I don't personally think they will pursue them."

Woodcock said he did not anticipate a confrontation between the 74-year-old Teng, and Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, who is 17 years his junior.

After Teng was brought back to power for the third time in July 1977, a coalition compromise was created. Woodcock said, adding that increasingly Hua and the vice premier "would come together for the stability of this government and stability of the country."

Their task politically is going to be to bring into the top group more younger men," Woodcock said.

He described Teng as, one of the more extraordinary men I have met in my lifetime. He is very sharp, extremely quick thinking and very direct. There is no question that he understands what he is saying and what you are saying. He is always well in command of the discussion in which he is involved. I find him a very fascinating person."

Woodcock said he had discussed his staying in Peking with his new bride, a liaison office nurse.

The military said Mrs. Hua

Late News

MASS MURDER SUSPECT: Accused murderer John Wayne Gacy, restrained by leather shackles, confined to his bed in a Chicago hospital. Police are still searching his suburban home where remains of 27 bodies have been found (See story, page five).

Rhodesian guerrillas kill white family of 4

SALISBURY, Dec. 30 (UPI) — Black insurgents slaughtered a white family of four as they were having an afternoon rest on their farm in the Rhodesian Midlands, the military command said Saturday.

The attackers then set fire to the farmhouse, a communiqué said.

Rhodesian troops alerted by the sound of gunfire found the farmhouse destroyed by a blaze which the communiqué said sparked by the guerrillas.

The four victims were apparently having a nap in one bedroom, and were shot from close range.

The military said Mrs. Hua

S. Africans blame SWAPO guerrillas for Namibia bombing

WINDHOEK, Dec. 30 (UPI) — Police accused the SWAPO nationalist movement of planting a bomb which injured 17 people Saturday in the resort town of Swakopmund, on the coast of Southwest Africa.

Major Victor Verster, the territory's police chief, said the bomb in a crowded dance hall was made with "standard-type SWAPO explosives manufactured in the Soviet Union."

The external wing of SWAPO — the South West African People's Organization — has been waging guerrilla war against South African rule in the territory.

Four of the injured were flown to a hospital here from Swakopmund, about 300 km to the west. But a hospital spokesman said one man in Swakopmund said none was in danger.

The attack on the farm in the Lalapanzi farming area some 30 miles outside the city of Gwelo occurred Friday afternoon, the communiqué said.

The attackers then set fire to the farmhouse, a communiqué said.

It identified the victims as Denis Hutchinson, 32, his 28-year-old wife Diana and their two children, Barry, 5, and Vaughn, 2.

The military said Mrs. Hua

Coldest Dec. 30 for 63 years

Europe chills, Moscow freezes

MOSCOW, Dec. 30 (AP) — Moscow was frozen with its coldest weather in 63 years Saturday, with temperatures plummeting to -38 degrees Celsius and frost settling over many parts of the icy city.

Moscow radio reported that temperatures predicted for Sunday would be the coldest on Dec. 31 in 100 years.

The Ministry of Public Health and Safety warned parents not to keep their children outside for too long because of the increasing danger of frostbite.

Even parts of Siberia do not get that cold, though a northern pocket near the town of Oymyakon, known as the "Pole of Cold" has temperatures as low as -50 to -70 degrees Celsius.

The Moscow Meteorological Center reported Saturday the city's thermometers did not reach higher than -34 degrees all day.

The lowest temperature ever recorded for Dec. 30 was in 1915, when the thermometer reached down to -38.5 degrees

Celsius. By contrast, 1968 enjoyed a "heat wave" of 2.5 degrees Celsius.

Earlier Europeans suffered some of their worst weather of the year Friday.

Blizzards howled through Scotland and northern Germany, the walled, medieval city of York, England, was flooded and heavy seas battered the Italian Riviera around Portofino.

A blizzard, at times packing winds of hurricane force, swept through Scotland and northern England.

British police said more than

200 motorists were rescued overnight after snowdrifts blocked roads around Edinburgh. New snowfalls

Friday made it virtually impossible for motorists to get through to Scotland for New Year's Eve celebrations.

In Italy, it was a hot wind—the sirocco blowing off the Libyan desert and across the Mediterranean—that was causing trouble. Heavy seas battered the Riviera around Portofino, and the Italian railroad rushed in technicians to check for any damage along the Rome-Genoa rail line.

that a "Turkish Unity Party" was established earlier this month with a policy of eventually integrating occupied northern Cyprus with Turkey.

The party had been formed mainly by settlers from Anatolia who had migrated after Turkey invaded Cyprus in 1974 and occupied part of the island, the agency said.

Cyprus protests to U.N. over new Turkish party

NICOSIA, Dec. 30 (UPI) — The Cyprus government has complained to the United Nations about the formation of a political party in the Turkish-occupied part of the island.

The Cyprus news agency said Saturday the government had sent a letter to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim pointing out

that a "Turkish Unity Party" was established earlier this month with a policy of eventually integrating occupied northern Cyprus with Turkey.

The party had been formed mainly by settlers from Anatolia who had migrated after Turkey invaded Cyprus in 1974 and occupied part of the island, the agency said.

Turkish

incidents, the spokesman said it was difficult to tell who was responsible.

Suleyman Demirel, leader of the conservative opposition Justice Party which has tabled a parliamentary motion of no-confidence against the government, said that Ecevit would run into trouble if he tried to direct the martial law regulations personally.

Ecevit, who was ready to resume negotiations.

"One must express hope that a peace treaty with Egypt will be signed as a first step toward peace in the Middle East," he told an Israeli editors luncheon.

The quest for a peace treaty, Begum said, must go on despite recent Egyptian pronouncements that Cairo will work for the creation of a Palestinian state in the occupied Arab zones.

The army generals, who were "experienced" should be left to run the show, Demirel said.

"Our trust is not placed in this government but in our armed forces," he added.

Political sources said Ecevit was likely to survive an onslaught by the combined conservative opposition in a parliamentary debate but would need the support of 16 independent deputies and his entire party.

Alpinian Turke, leader of the ultra-rightist but influential Nationalist Movement Party, said Saturday that it was a religious obligation to topple Ecevit's government in parliament.

"If we fall under the control of the Soviet Bloc, Turkey will disappear," he said.

He said the Soviet and Western blocs wanted Turkey on their side because of its strategic position.

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